

STRIKE TIES UP MUNICH; CLASH IN BERLIN



The



World.



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PRICE TWO CENTS.

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

16 PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CAGE U. S. CAPTIVES, IS GERMAN ORDER

Missing Child Sought by Thousands of Boy Scouts

PEACE FORMULAS OF WILSON AND LLOYD GEORGE REJECTED BY TROTZKY AS INADEQUATE

President Accepts Right of Self-Determination Only in Principle, He Says.

ONLY "SCRAP OF PAPER."

Declares Allies Would Have Joined Parley If They Really Desired Quick Peace.

By Joseph Shaplen.

(Copyright, 1918, by the United Press.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28 (delayed).—

Foreign Minister Leon Trotsky today

replied to the war-aim declarations

of President Wilson and Premier

Lloyd George.

"Academically speaking, President

Wilson's latest peace formula seeks

to meet ours," declared the Foreign

Minister in an interview in his office

at Smolny Institute. "But if applied,

it practically would result

from the German diplomacy.

At Central Empires also originally

accepted our formula in their

war aims of Dec. 25, whereas, in

Trotsky's practically, it resolved it-

self into an annexationist, imperial-

ist demand under the cover of a

peace formula.

In other words, President Wil-

son's principle of the right of

self-determination, but refuses to go

to the right of all subject na-

tions everywhere to complete de-

termination, not excluding complete in-

dependence if desired.

THE DUAL MONARCHY

AND CENTRAL ALLIANCE.

substantially, President Wilson ad-

herently himself primarily to Austria-

Germany. He is willing to concede

able to the nationalities within

the Dual Monarchy but not their in-

dependence, thus hoping to divorce

the Dual Monarchy from the Central

Alliance.

Wilson's latest formula was

primarily by the important

fact that America does not seek ter-

ritorial aggrandizement, but is

making preparation for her

imperialism.

The problem of the American

class is to obtain the weak-

ness of the imperialistic sides in the

conflict in order to make

European capitalism the heir of Eu-

ropean capitalism. That is why the

bestowed upon us by Mr. Wil-

son only two weeks before the

can and Entente press called

man agents, has not called out

our side the enthusiastic re-

sponse expected.

As any rate, we believe if Mr.

Chen and Mr. Lloyd George really

wanted a quick peace, through their

formulas, they should have

been by consenting to join in gen-

eral peace negotiations.

Only by such participation could

any peace be achieved.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

ITALIANS ADVANCE LINES IN CHECKING A NEW OFFENSIVE

Austrian Attempt to Regain Position on Monte Di Val Bella Fails.

ROME, Feb. 1.—The Austrians yesterday

attempted to drive the Italians

from their newly-won position on

Monte Di Val Bella, the War Office

announced today. The enemy, how-

ever, was unable to reach the Italian

line.

The Italians, by a sudden attack at

dawn, advanced their lines as far as

the head of the Telago Valley in this

sector.

Austrian Losses 8,000 in Two-Day

Italian Drive.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN

NORTHERN ITALY, Thursday, Jan. 31

(By the Associated Press).—The

splendid success gained by the Italian

troops in two days of fighting west of

the Brenta River has been maintained

at all points and the area of newly

occupied territory is being organized

rapidly without further effort by the

enemy to regain his lost positions.

As the Italian brigades which took

part in the fighting reassembled it

developed that their losses were com-

paratively small, the aggregate being

considerably less than the number of

prisoners taken from the enemy.

But the enemy losses were ex-

ceedingly heavy, as is shown by the

number of dead left on the field and

the reports of prisoners. It is esti-

mated that the total enemy loss with-

out counting the prisoners taken by

the Italians was about 8,000. The

Italians took 2,500 prisoners.

Throughout the Italian Army the

troops have been stimulated by the

success in the Asiago area, and the

Italian triumph is taken to show the

really formidable and aggressive

spirit of the new forces. A consid-

erable part of the troops engaged

were of the classes last called to the

colors, including some nineteen years

old.

Many of the Sassari Brigade, which

distinguished itself, are Sardinians,

and the general commanding the di-

vision before leading the charge up

the slopes of Monte Di Val Bella

made a ringing appeal in Sardinian

dialect to his men. As the young

Sardinians stepped forward they

clenched their bayonets in their teeth

in order to leave their hands free

for hand-to-hand work. All the pris-

oners speak of the remarkable fight-

ing qualities shown by the Sardinians.

The result of the action is having

an effect on the morale of the enemy,

according to reports of prisoners. The

Austrian winter campaign in the

mountains has stopped entirely, as it

was concluded that the difficulties of

snow and ice and the interruption of

roads and transport supplies had

made operations impossible. These

conditions were exceedingly severe in

the fighting area, even drinking water

for the troops being transported up

the mountains from the plains.

Having accepted these conditions

as decisive against the winter offen-

sive, the Austrians were taken com-

pletely by surprise when the Italians

carried out the operation which

drove the enemy back from the lines

marking his winter position.

Berlin Reports Failure of Four

Italian Attacks.

BERLIN (via London), Feb. 1.—Four

strong Italian attacks in the vicinity of

Valbella and Colafiorino were broken

down, the German official statement

declared today.

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HUNT FOR MISSING CHILD TAKEN OVER BY MRS. O'GRADY

Woman Police Deputy in Personal Charge—Scouts and Movie Theatres Aid.

Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, New York's

first Woman Deputy Police Commis-

sioner, this afternoon took personal

charge of the search for three-year-

old Lillian Rosner, who disappeared

on Tuesday from the neighborhood of

her home, No. 52 Lenox Avenue. Hope

had been waning, but with the new

police activities, aided by Boy Scouts

and motion picture managers, it revived.

Remembering the Ruth Cruger

tragedy, Mrs. O'Grady has ordered

a renewal of the search through Har-

lem cellars, a task which will take

much time.

The mother, Mrs. Samuel Rosner,

confessed despair this morning. She

is ill from three days of fruitless

worry.

"I have a feeling," she told an

Evening World reporter, "that I shall

not see Lillian alive again."

But others, especially the police, do

not share the gloom that the mother

expressed. Detectives, in spite of the

Ruth Cruger precedent, say they are

sure if the child had been killed or

had wandered away and died of ex-

posure the body would have been

found by this time.

Police Captain McKenna, in general

charge of the search, gave attention

to a new possibility today.

"I have learned," he said, "that on

Tuesday many manholes leading to

the sewer were open in Lenox Ave-

nue near the little girl's home. They

were open to permit snow and ice to

be swept into them. It is possible, of

course, that the child fell into one of

these holes. If she did her body would

be naturally washed away through

the outlet, and it ought to have

been found by this time in the

river."

No possibility, however fantastic,

is being ignored. Capt. McKenna

went so far as to assign a detective

squad to investigate all the chimneys

in the neighborhood—this on the bare

chance that the child had fallen into

the hands of a detective who might

have hidden the body in a chimney.

Such cases are not unknown.

Commissioner Enright ordered

Capt. McKenna to concentrate all his

detectives on the case.

"If you need detectives for any

other purpose," he said, "I'll send

you some from headquarters. You

have only one assignment now—to

find Lillian Rosner."

Thousands of Boy Scouts joined

the search this morning, exploring

cellars, garages, excavations and every

foot of Central Park.

Meanwhile hundreds of copies of

the photograph of Lillian were made

for general distribution. Motion pic-

ture theatres will throw the child's

picture on the screens before every

audience.

Further interest developed today in

the story told yesterday by Charles

Borner, No. 124 West 114th Street, and

published last night by The Evening

World. Borner told of seeing a child

strikingly similar to Lillian Rosner.

He said the little girl was being

dragged along 114th Street by a man.

Afterward at Police Headquarters

Borner picked out the photograph of

a well-known criminal and said he

was sure this was the man he had

seen with the child. The police are

seeking him. He is described as a

drug addict.

In their search of cellars and out

of the way places detectives early

today arrested a man they found

under a grating next door to the

Rosner home. He was taken to Po-

lice Headquarters and questioned, but

admitted to nothing.

Berlin Orders American Prisoners Kept in Cages Four Days Without Food

Documents Captured From Germans Opposite Trenches Held by Pershing Troops Reveal Plans to Force Revelation of Military Secrets.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 31 (by the Associated Press).—American officers at the front have come into possession of documents said to have been taken from Germans opposite our positions and which deal with the treatment to be accorded prisoners.

The documents say that all prisoners, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, after being captured are to be kept in cages for four days without food and compelled to stand all the time. At the end of the four-day period only small quantities of food are to be given.

Although definite information on the point is lacking, some American officers to-day expressed the belief that the order resulted from the difficulties the Germans probably experienced in extracting information from the first American prisoners captured in November. Such treatment of prisoners, it is felt, could be designed only to make them give up military information.

Conditions were quiet on the American sector all day to-day because of the fog, which to-night showed no signs of abating. Beyond a few shots from both sides at registered targets there was very little artillery firing. There was virtually no infantry activity.

Additional details of yesterday's raids show that only the heroism of the platoon in the trenches nearest the listening post raided prevented the enemy from entering the trenches and, perhaps, capturing prisoners.

As soon as the barrage fire lifted the platoon came out of its dugouts and stepped to the firing platforms. Their rifle fire held off a superior number of Germans who tried to approach. When the enemy saw that the Americans were determined to hold the position they withdrew into the fog. Later a number of bloody enemy rifles and other equipment were found beyond the American position.

Germans Capture Private Hill; Rifle Broken; Fights With Fists

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 31 (United Press).—The story of how Private John W. Hill, with swinging fists, strove to beat back the German patrol which Wednesday raided an American trench, was told today by two of Hill's comrades in the listening post that was the object of the sudden Boche attack.

Hill's rifle had been smashed by a fragment of shell. As the German troops closed in on him he fought courageously until overpowered and carried to the German lines.

No one here could explain why Hill chose to remain alone in the listening post. Orders are that the men shall drop back to the front line trenches when a raid is under way.

First reports were that there was only one of the men in the listening post, but one of the survivors of the action corrected this by saying there were three. He declared he first left the post and crept back to his trench, utilizing a ditch to conceal his movements. He warned the lieutenant in charge of the trench that a German force was charging across No Man's Land.

The lieutenant immediately posted a platoon on the first step, and a barrage of grenades and rifle fire was laid down, preventing the attacking force from reaching the trench. The other soldier in the listening post, designated by the men in the field hospital as Larson, crept back to the trench, with a wound from